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**"Peace Through Subjugation"
What History Teaches**

We invite the attention of all thinking men to the following. Jason from history. It is contained in an address of the Hon. Charles Mason, of Washington:

Toward the close of the thirteenth century, Edward I., of England, claimed to be the legitimate sovereign of Scotland—holding all those to be traitors who raised his

His claims were stoutly resisted by the "rebels" under William Wallace. In 1299 they were defeated at the decisive battle of Falkirk. Wallace's military power was "crushed," and Scotland was subjugated and "loyal."

Three years later Wallace had become a martyr, a noble and a hero. Edward began to commence his work of conquest. He moved northward with his military power of his realm, accompanied by his nobles and his clergy, to the command of the army.

The conqueror marched in triumph from one end of the country to the other. All vied in expressions of allegiance; all bowed to the scepter of the conqueror. He attempted to progress to the north-west, to abolish the Scottish name, and were substituted English for Scotch inhabitants of the kingdom. All seemed peace and

Two years later the rebellion broke out afresh under Robert Bruce. In 1307, in the fatal battle of Methven, the organized power of Scotland was again annihilated and Bruce became a fugitive and a wanderer.

Eight years later he found himself at the head of another army. The battle of Bannockburn was fought and Scotland was again free.

Under the weak successors of Bruce the dominion of England was again claimed and enforced. For three hundred years Scotland wasted the standard of rebellion, and upon every opportunity that presented itself for co-operation with the enemies of

The more powerful country thus united itself to the weaker, and natural antipathies extinguished by peaceful means which would have yielded to force. The lapse of more than two hundred and thirty years has seen that union constantly growing stronger, and that the friendship and mutual injury had seemed to render wholly impossible.

These teachings of the history of the past are collected before the lessons of our own experience. The State of Missouri was reduced to quiet and held in a constrained loyalty by military power, is again rising in the midst of rebellion, and must be conquered anew.

The same may be said of a great portion Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, as well as some of the States on this side of the Mississippi.

More conquest never extinguish national antipathies, but give them edge and venom. The mild influences of peace and

tain by violence, and the preservation of national unity. They accomplish their purpose, not by resisting the power to separate, but by removing the cause of separation. In doing so, they learn to be lost upon the sea, and conditions vainly to pursue the phantom of Union, or fields of carnage, when it is better to make in our homes an abode of blessed reality, if divided, than to be torn by savage, and fiendish propensities of carnage. We invoke the peaceful influences of intelligence and reason, and the teach ings of the Divine Spirit, and we soon have peace and union if we choose, but not by war, however successful.

The contest of the cities, and the disparaging arms of the Confederacy, will only bring increased suffering to the poor, and the country in a deeper gloom. Your means of support will be abstracted by increasing taxation, your sons scattered by war, and frequently occurring conscriptions.

Large standing armies will be necessary to preserve the country in its forced alliance. The simplicity of your republican institutions, and the

stead the costly machinery of a government which enforces obedience by the fear of exile rather than by the affection it induces.

For your own sake and that of posterity we conjure you to turn back from the path of danger in which you are now rushing forward to your ruin.

PRINTED BY AND DOCT. B.—An eastern newspaper justly comments on newspaper sensationalism and "radical accounts":

"It is a notorious fact that doctor's and newspaper blarney are the last accounts of the sum of almost every man's indebtedness; and he who is not a doctor or a newspaper man may be his ability to pay, no difference. He may be a man of old and rusty dollars, but he thinks some indefinite time will do to settle the aforesaid accounts.

People somehow have a traditional notion of the practice of physis and the publishing of a man's private life. The doctor's profession, followed for amusement's sake, and for the cost of which little or nothing is expected. Yet there is not in the whole of our civilization a more common knowledge, a more expensive superstition than

that of a newspaper.

Reason for Dancing.

There is a story told of a certain important person writing thrice on the same morning with an English lady at the Court of Berlin.

The lady, flattered by his attention, frankly expressed her gratification at this.

"I did not intend it as complimen," was the answer.

"Then," said the lady, "your highness must be very fond of dancing."

"I detect dancing," was the unsatisfactory response.

"What, then, may I ask, can be your important person's motive for dancing?"

"Madam," was the reply, "personage's court reply, 'I dance to perspire!'"

While walking with a friend, a gentleman accidentally tripped upon a woman trailing dress. She turned with a frowning look and strong expression of anger.

With his usual courtesy, he replied:—"In sorry, madam, very sorry indeed I feel, really, I don't know that I was within a

A young lady down east advertises for the young man who "embraces an opportunity," and says if he will come over to their town he can do better.

A gentleman says the reason why Jockins is unlike a dog's tail is, that Jockins keeps a carriage and the tail keeps a wagon.

A wife in San Francisco lately put up a petition for divorce in the court on the ground that her husband was a "confounded fool." The court would not admit the plea, because the same every married man would be liable to the same imputation. Did you ever?